VINDICATION OF ANGLICAN ORDERS. By Arthur Lowndes. Two vols. Octavo. Pp. xix, 486; vili, 447. James Pott & Co.

Dr. Lowndes attempts in these bulky volumes to answer the Pope's recent condemnation of Anglican orders. How far he is successful in this task depends largely on the ecclesiastical bias of the reader. The thorough-going Angilcan will naturally deem his arguments unanswerable, and will be surprised if the "Italian Mission" ever again ventures to throw doubt on the standing of the Anglican Church. Indeed, the publishers print opinions to that effect by eminent Episcopal clergymen who have seen advance copies of the work. Professor Riley, of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, speaks of it as remarkable in its "unanswerable truth and appositeness." And from the point of view of the Episcopal Church this encomium is fully deserved. The author is theroughly familiar with all the points involved in the question, and makes a good use of the arguments that may fairly be urged in support of

the Anglican contention. But after all he only gives an ex-parte statement of the case. He writes as an advovate, and not as a judge. He therefore magnifies everything that helps his side of the case, and either minimizes, ignores or disputes the arguments on the other side. We do not say this in criticism of his work, for his aim was to write a controversial book, and all controversialists are necessarily and properly advocates holding a brief. It is not their function, any more than it claim nor exercise the powers claimed and exeris that of the lawyer, to make a judicial summary of the case, but to offer as strong a plea as can possibly be made for their view of it. And, as we have said, this is what Dr. Lowndes That his arguments, however, will convert any sincere and scholarly Roman Catholic to the belief that Anglican orders are valid from the Roman Catholic point of view is not mains exactly where it was before. Assuming certain premises and certain alleged historical the Roman Catholic will continue to prove Anglican orders invalid to the complete satisfaction of every Roman Catholic. While, on the other hand, by assuming certain other premises and asserting certain other disputed of orders. facts of history, the Anglican theologian will prove his case just as completely to the satisfaction of Anglicans. As for Christians who are neither Roman nor Anglican Catholics, they will continue to regard the whole question as one of words and names. They may believe in an ordained ministry as strongly as do Roman Catholics or Anglicans, but they do not believe in an apostolic succession, and therefore they are not concerned to prove that their ministry is valid in the Papal or Anglican sense of the

One of the interesting points made by Dr. Lowndes is that while Roman Catholics are so ready to criticise the alleged defects of the Anglican Ordinal, their own Ordinal is open to much the same sort of criticism.

"We may point out in passing that in the Roman Catholic Church a bishop does not apparently belong to the threefold ministry of sacred orders, as it is here (in the Ordinal) made up of sub-deacon, deacon and presbyter. is certainly not the Ignatian Threefold Ministry, ner that of the primitive Church. Nor does it come under the term of hierarchy, as defined by the Council of Trent. This exclusion of the bishop from the threefold ministry, and tend these pages to undue length to enter into that question. Let it suffice to remember that till the third century, and that it was not till Middle Ages that they were promoted to the rank of 'major orders,' and so came to be included among the 'sacred orders.'

man Ordinal is that of presbyter, which in English has commonly been rendered as elder. It is to the Presbyterate, 'De Ordinatione Presbyterl,' that the successor to the deacon is orthis, 'of the ordering of elders.' The minister ordaining is also not called Episcopus, or Bishop, but Pontifex. If the Reformed Church of Engher threefold ministry by the terms of deacon, elder and pontiff, what endless gibes would have been directed at her, and how she would have been reviled for departing from primitive and Catholic practice in her terminology. How she would have been told that a church discarding the Catholic signification had thereby set aside the thing signified, and that hence she had neither priest nor bishop. How easy to have conciliated the Presbyterians in 1662 by copying Roman terminology and changing priest into presbyter."

Roman Catholics make the point that Anglican orders cannot be the same in character as Roman orders, because the Anglican Church denounced and repudiated the Church of Rome. To this Dr. Lowndes replies: "The churches of the East have used and still use official language far stronger in condemnation of Rome and Roman practice than the Church of England has ever used, but the orders of these churches have not been denied by Rome. Nor on the innumerable occasions when in the past bishops of other sees differed from the Bishop of Rome did the latter presume so far as to say that the orders of these others or of the clergy in their jurisdiction were, by reason of such difference of opinion, invalid."

Preaching, according to Dr. Lowndes, is the first power of the Christian priesthood; but not only does the Pope seldom preach, but the function of preaching has been degraded in the Roman Church. Nor has that Church, according to Dr. Lowndes, shown any special missionary zeal, certainly not more than the Church

Of Transubstantiation, the doctrine around which the whole sacerdotal system of Rome revolves, the author speaks thus: "Rome has solemnly affirmed at the Council of Trent her faith in Transubstantiation, and though here and there devout and spiritual-minded persons in her communion will say that no material or corporeal presence is meant, yet this is the ching of the great majority of her priests and the belief of the vast majority of her faithful communicants. . . The dogma of Transubstantiation is that which causes men and women baptized by Rome's priests and confirmed by the bishops never to cross the threshold of her churches or to seek the ministration of her priests when they come to years of discretion. All through the Latin countries where Rome has held dominion, her children are her shame, and not her glory. The men are anti-Catholic, if not anti-Christian. The women are a curious mixture of scepticism and supersti-

It is inevitable that the alleged forgeries of the Roman Church should come up for review in a work like this, and on this point Dr. Lowndes "The long chain of forgeries by which the Roman Church knit together her claims to rule, not only as the heir of St. Peter, but as

whether he can guarantee any benefit to the buyer. But it is tacitly understood that such offers are pious frauds, and they are only an excuse to obtain money. This is evident from the small sum at which such great privileges are sold. One hundred dollars, or 120, will purchase 'the fruits of two daily masses for a period of

After all, the really important question is whether the Papal or the Anglican conception of Christianity has produced better fruits of should be so. How does the Church which Lee XIII declares has lost the true sacerdotium if history be appealed to it will assuredly render England and English-speaking races are on a far higher plane than countries where Rome has

to be supposed. The controversy, indeed, re- rather than strengthened by insisting too much Protestant Christianity. It has, properly speaking, no part or lot with the Church of Rome while its natural affiliations are with the great Reformation churches which repudiate all the distinctively Roman doctrines, including that

SHOWING THAT STRIKERS WERE RIOTOUS.

MORE STRONG TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE IN

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Feb. 21. The defence in th prove the rictous conduct of the strikers in the region prior to the shooting. They were heard rapidly, and their evidence was concise and to the

Superintendent Joseph McFarlane of the Jeanssuperintendent Joseph Mcrariane of the Jeans-ville Colliery told how the McAdoo strikers had driven out the men there with many threats and much display of force. Many of the men were com-pelled to join them. The whole neighborhood, he in a state of terror.

Allen Weir, manager of the company store at Jeansville, told the same story, with slight varia-

John McFadden, a boss at the Jeansville stripping. said he and his men were surrounded by strikers, and stopped work without any resistance miles, guarding them closely and threatening them with injury if they tried to escape.

of strikers and told to march along with them He refused, and one of them tried to pull him along. He slipped from the man's grasp and ran home when his dog sprang on the man and hit his leg. turned on Kershaw again. The dog then sprang on the man's back, and, getting his teeth in his coat collar, bore him to the ground. This the house, jumped over the back fence and got Wendel,

Henry Matthews was chased away from his work

his house by six strikers armed with clubs, who threatened to knock his brains out if he did not whispered consultation took place. march with them. "We went as far as West Haz'eevent them from marching," he said.

Dennis McGinley, a conductor on a Lehigh Valley oal train at Cranberry, was stoned and badly out by the strikers and forced off his train at the point feet long. On September 2 Samuel Barlow, at Mcfeet long. On September 2 Samuel Rarlow, at Mc-Adoa and Ebervale, saw two hundred armed strik-ers stone the breaker, flourish their knives and fire revolvers. They were boisterous and threatening. On September 7 they drove the Eberville men out and attacked the office there, and tried to assault Superintendent John Scott, who was obliged to draw a revolver to protect himself.

The defence had no more witnesses to be heard to-day, and court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

MISSIONARY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

BISHOPS ADDRESS THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY-CONFERENCE OF THE MEMBERS.

The annual Bishops' meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of New-York was held vesterday in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth-ave, and munion was celebrated at 10 o'clock. Nearly two hundred delegates were present from Manhattan, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Rye, Pelham and other parts of the diocese. Bishop Potter delivered his annual address to the Auxillary. Bishop Morrison, of Duluth, spoke on "Domestic Missions" Bishop Hare, of South Dakots, on "Indian Mis sions," and Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, on "Missions to the Colored People of the South." Merrins, medical missionary at Ngan-King, China, also made an address, and the Rev. Dr. Lubeck. rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, made an appeal for the junior department of the W Auxiliary. After the morning session luncheon was served in the Sunday-school room by the women of St. Andrew's Parish.

At 2 o'clock the delegates held their afternoon conference. Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, president of conference. Mrs. Charles B, Curtis, president of the Woman's Auxiliary in this diocesé, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mrs. Henry Mottet, who spoke on "Home Missionary Work." She was followed by Miss Cernella Jay, who made a pica for special work in the foreign field. Miss Angelica S, Church spoke in behalf of the Babies' Branch of the Junior Auxiliary: Mrs. Edward Strong, president of the St. Augustine Branch, in behalf of work among the negroes, and Mrs. Cabor Ward, president of the Niobrara Branch, in behalf of the missions to the Indians.

A BOOK BY CARTER HARRISON.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR WILL WRITE IN FAVOR OF

FREE SILVER. Chicago, Feb. 24.-Mayor Carter H. Marrison announces that he will write a book on the free-silver question to prove his devotion to the white metal. The book will be insued within six months.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS. Charles S. Fairchild, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and a member of the Currency Revision Commission, addressed a large audience last night at a meeting of the Academy of Political and Soat a meeting of the Academy of Political and So-cial Science, in the Library Hall, Columbia Uni-versity. Seth Low, president of the University, presided, and a long discussion followed the ad-dress of Mr. Fairchild. In the course of his re-marks, the speaker said that he favored a reform of the present currency system, and went into details of the manner in which it should be done.

BUTT TO WEAR THE STAR.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF THE NEW FIRST BRIGADE.

THE ELECTION HELD AT THE 22D REGIMENT ARMORY AND PRESIDED OVER BY BRIGA DIER-GENERAL MILEER OF THE

ng officer of the First Brigade N. G. N. Y. Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Frothingham, Assistant Adjutant-General, on his staff, also in full uniform, who acted as recorder. At General McLeer, read the order from headquarters at Albany giving notice that the 1st Battery, Squadron A. 9th, 12th and 22d Regiments, had been formed into a brigade ,to be known as First Brigade, and directing that an election be held on the evening of February 24, 1898, for brigadier-general of the new brigade. The Wendel, 1st Battery; Colonel William Seward, Rand, 9th Regiment; Major Solomon E. Japha, 9th Regiment; Major George T. Lorigan, 9th Regiment; Colonel McCoskry Butt, 12th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Leonard, 12th



BRIGADIER-GENERAL MICOSKRY BUTT.

iment; Colonel Franklin Bartlett, 22d Regiment

Both these commands will be permanently

ton, and heard the strikers say they would not let loting took place after a short time and retired without voting, but his whole demeanor indicated that he had no doubt as to the result.

In the hall and in all parts of the armory were members of the National Guard who were deeply interested in the election. Among those in the main hall while the vote was in progress were Colonel G. J. Greene, Major Fredcrick R. Lee and Adjutant-General J. Weaver of the 7th Regiment

After considerable hesitation Colonel Seward deposited his vote and was followed by the other officers of the 9th Regiment in this order: Lieutenant-Colonel Rand, Major Japha and Major Lorigan, and then, to expedite matters, Colonel Butt cast the thirteenth and last vote.

It was well known that Colonel Seward had been a candidate for the office and that he had the support of the officers of his command and that the votes of the officers of the 22d Regiment would determine the contest. Colonel Seward must have, known how these were cast because he withdrew from the fight and cast his vote for Colonel Butt, in which act he was followed by the officers of the 9th, as the result showed General McLeer appointed the junior majors. Lorigan, Content and Thurston, to act as tellers. and upon their count, General McLeer declared that Colonel Butt had received the thirteen votes

THE NEW BRIGADIER CONGRATULATED. In announcing the vote General McLeer congratulated General Butt in a few well-choses words, and said that the honor which had been conferred upon him was one of which any man

The newly elected General made no response except to invite the electors to a neighboring hotel, where they enjoyed his hospitality. General Butt was one of the first officers to

suggest the division of the First Brigade, and an interview on that subject, published in The Tribune months ago, attracted much attention. His plan was favorably looked upon at head-

The new Brigadier-General was "set up" in the 6th Separate Company, of Troy, the organization of which General Tillinghast was a memzation of which General Tillinghast was a member. He remained a member of that command from May, 1889, until June 30, 1883, when he was transferred to Company K, 7th Regiment. He became a second lieutenant in Company E, 12th Regiment, February 27, 1885; first lieutenant of Company D, 12th Regiment, October 28, 1885, and resigned on November 14, 1887. On March 24, 1888, he re-enlisted as a private in the Tenth Company, 7th Regiment, and became commissary of subsistence of the 12th Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, on February 9, 1891. From the rank of first lieutenant the young officer took a sweeping jump to like. the young officer took a sweeping jump to literant-colonel of the 12th Regiment in Feruary, 1866, and was its executive officer, a to all intents and purposes its colonel a year be-forc he was elected, on November 20, 1856, to fill the colonelcy made vacant by the resignation of

The only opponent to General Butt in the con-test for the star—and his opposition was with-drawn at the final moment—was Colonel Will-tam Sward, who served as convenience. the Roman Church knilt together her claims to rule, not only as the heir of St. Peter, but as the heir of St. Peter, but as the heir of Constantine and Charlemagne, needs but to be mentioned to show the callousness of the Papal Court to truth, and truth is the very keystone of all morality. On forgeries did it rely in its debates with the Greeks. On forgeries—and alas! that it should be said, of the year words of Holy Writ—did it rely to prove its novel dectrines against the Huguenots."

Reference is made to the plous fables in the Breviary and to the Roman Church's saie of charms, anueles, etc., as bearing witness to the lack of moral fibre in the Church. "On a par with this is the practice of selling the benefits of masses for a period of fifty or more year."

The seller can ofter no guarantee that the mass will be said for such a period, quite apart as to

for an officer who is so thoroughly posted in the duties of the office as General Butt. Lieu-tenant-Colonel Leonard will probably succeed to the command made vacant by the promotion of Colonel Butt

THE FIFTH BRIGADE ELECTION.

Another election for Brigadier-General will take place on the evening of March 1, when a commander will be chosen for the new Fifth supervision of Brigadier-General McLeer. This origade is made up of the 2d Battery and the 7th, 8th, 69th and 71st regiments. The indications at present are that the contest will be a peaceful as the one which took place last night and that all the fighting will take place before the polls open. When the votes are canvassed it will probably be discovered that all were cast for Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, of the 71st Regiment, who is known throughout the State and at West Point, where he was graduated, as

CERAMICS AT AUCTION.

THE CHARLES A. DANA COLLECTION ON SALE.

RARE PIECES UNDER THE HAMMER-THE HIGH EST PRICE, \$2,000, PAID FOR A HANGING GLOBE FROM A MOSQUE

IN DAMASCUS.

The first day's sale of the collection of Oriental eramics formed by the late Charles A. Dana tool place at the galleries of the American Art As Madison Square, yesterday afternoon. At 2:3 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the E. Kirby, the auctioneer, said before beginning th sale that it was impossible to hold the first day sale in the large gallery, as the exhibition of the The second and third day's sales would, Mr. Kirby added, be held downstnirs.

The portions of the collection sold vesterday con sisted, for the most part, among the more impor tant lots, of specimens of Corean ware, celadons clair de lune (Sung dynasty) ware and some es amples of the rare Persian lustre pottery and His pano-Moresque faience. As to the prices realiz he general opinion among experts, of whom great number were present at the sale, is that the onsiderably less than was from the quality of the collection. Mr. Kirby seen after the sale, declared that he was well sat-isfied with the result, but admitted, when asked in letail as to whether the Persian, Hispano-Moresque and celadon wares brought prices commensurawith those realized formerly, that some of the mor important lots were sold at low figures. "No on knows," added Mr. Kirby, "the sums paid by Mo Dana for the spectmens in this collection, as he was in the habit of destroying his bills; but it has fre-quently been alleged that for some of the pieces

The highest price in the day's sale was \$2,000, paid for No. 196, a hanging globe from a mosque in Damascus. This piece, thirteen inches in diameter, t tmen of Rhodian enamel of the most famou additions of \$100, to \$000, then in irregular bids of \$10 and \$50, to \$1,500. After that bids of \$1,600, \$1,70 \$1,800 and \$1,900 came in quick succession. the end J. S. Inglis, of Cottier & Co., secured the globe for \$2,000. It is believed that he was acting collector in Brooklyn.

The next best price was \$810, paid for a glass iantern, also from a Damascus mosque. This was covered with an intricate design in enamels o colors, and was bought by Dikran G. Kelekian, an expert in Persian pottery. Mr. Kelekian also secured almost all the specimens of old Perlustre ware, at prices ranging from \$50 to It was the examples of this now lost art imens of which are almost unobtainable, that, ccording to experts, brought the most unsatisfac prices, when the value of the ware is con-

The few examples of Hispano-Moresque ware are also said to have brought comparatively low prices although they were higher than most of the other No. 190, a large plate, with yello was secured by W. R. Hearst for \$500. Mr. Hearst also bought a plate of this ware, with gray, and gold decorations in high relief, for \$610, and others at \$500, \$300, \$410, \$400 and \$220. Henry Sampson paid \$500 for another large plate, with rations in lustre, turquoise and dark cobali Mr. Dana had acquired a large number, ng the extraordinary rarity of this pottery, of the these lots were vases less than 5 inches high. knocked down at \$60, at which we claimants for it, and it was put up again, and brought the sum named. Mr. Hearst paid \$480 for vase 8 inches high, and J. H. Taft \$125 for a bottle-shaped vase of the same ware. 71/2 i high, while an olive bowl, made in the time of the

high, while an olive lowl, made in the time of the Sung dynasty,, but of a purple and gray glaze, was sold to C. L. Freer for \$20.

A small bowl, of the fifth or sixth century, with a mottled pale brown glaze, taken from an ancient burial place, and which formerly belonged to Chang Yen Hoon, at one time Minister at Washington, was bought by Thomas E. Wargeman, of that city, for \$100. The auctioneer said that Mr. Dana was believed to have given \$1,000 for this specimen.

nen.

An interesting piece was a celadon vase, from the east coast of Africa, believed to be a relif the Arabian trade with China in the ninth century. It was sold to Mrs. Wood for \$1.22. The following lots brought prices of \$100 or over

79 Vane, Clair de Lune, Sung Dynasty, Mrs. Vood Si How! Chair de Lune (Sung); Mrs. Wood. 94 cylindrical vase. Persian lustre, feurieenth entury, Mr. Kelektan. 95 Vase, 17 inches high, later Ming Dynasty; 1 Annough Chair de Laine (Sung), 12 inches bigh; ian bottle with Damassus bronze neck Mr. Kelekian ndrical vase, decorated, 10 inches high, shaped vase with long, slender neck; flambé vase, decorated in gold; 8; W. M. Laffan, shaped vase, with gilded dragen neck bearing seal of Kien-Sing; Mrs. el Cakley Thorne.
Imperial yellow glaze buttle shaped vane, ited uith green dragons; W. M. Laffan, Large vase profusely decorated with flowed two pendectes, S. P. Averr, F. Vase, Char de Lone (Sung), Bradley, Vase, Clair de Lone (Sung); Bradley, Hettle-shaped vase, Clair de Lone (Sung); Taft.

Celekian. Derstan bettle-shaped vase, dark lustre; Meresque plate; W. R. Hearst, aped vase of fifteenth centi Kelekian 81 Vare with silver rim, blue and white deco-cust Mr. Kelekian 82 Persian plate of the fifteenth century, Cot-

Moresque plate lustre, tarquelse corations: Henry Sampson Moresque plate; W. B. Hearst Moresque john, mythical monster W. R. Hearst re W. R. Hearst with Chinere decoration in blue and adm; W. M. Laffan, Moresque plate, lustre decorations; R. Hearst.

10 Hispano-Morseque plate, reliow cream glaze, hale decoration; W. R. Hearst, pp. Hispano-Moresque plate with high bons, T. Plate, Hispano-Moresque falence; W. R.

Pinte. Persian falence, from the Spitzer coltion. R. E. Moore, 194 Persian limitern wase of the sixteenth cent , height 13 inches, blue and white desoration heimit to more.
Krieklan
195 Persian bowi diameter 17 incher, blue decolouis Mr. Keleklan
196 Planeing glebe from a mosque in Damassus,
196 Inches, Rhadian enamet; J. G. inglia196 Inches, Rhadian enameter, Rhadian enam

Notice & Co.)
197 (Rass lantern from a mosque in Damascus
namelled, Mr. Kelekian
198 Chinese vase, chisonné, Randolph

SCRIBNER'S

FOR MARCH TO-DAY

"THE WORKERS—IN THE WEST." Walter A. Wyckoff, the college man who became a day-laborer, nearly starved on the streets of Chicago hunting for work. He associated not only with other day-laborers, but with sweat-shop workers, anarchists, strikers, etc. He begins the account of his experience in the March Scribner. Each instalment to contain from eight to ten drawings made on the scenes referred to by W. R.

THE STORY OF THE REVO-LUTION.—SENATOR LODGE follows the spread of the Revolution in the South and makes clear the peculiar DALY'S MISS REHAN condition of affairs that led the colonies to declare Independence. His description of the writing of the Declaration and his characterization of Thomas Jefferson should be read BALY'S by every American. There are seventeen pictures, by Pyle, Yohn, and

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S serial "RED ROCK," which is winning so much approbation North and South, tells in this instalment of the beginning of the Ku-Klux spirit and of the complications in the love story.-Illustrated by Clinedinst.

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A GENTLEMAN'S HOME LIFE IN POMPEII as it was in the day of the great eruption is shown by the recent discovery of the house of one A. VETTIUS, described by E. Neville-Rolfe, British Consul at Naples. Numerous illustrations from photographs made for the magazine by Plüschnow of Naples.

THE POEMS are by the late H. C. Bunner, Rosamund Marriott Watson, Margaret E. Sangster, Elizabeth W. Fiske, and J. Russell Taylor.

Greiffenhagen's Judgment of Paris and Sargent's portrait of Henry G. Marquand are discussed in The Field of Art by Kenyon Cox, William Walton, and Russell Sturgis -with reproductions of the paintings.

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